FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL XXI FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1838. [NO. 1109.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By *Edward J. Hale*,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3
paid during the year of subscription; or
$4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
per square for the first, and thirty cents for each
succeeding publication. Advertisers are request-
ed to note the number of insertions desired, or
they will be continued till forbid, and charged
accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

mmission and Forward-ing Store.

The subscriber having purchased Mr. Bel-
's interest in the concern of WILLKINGS
& WILKINS, will continue the Business on his
own account. He offers for sale—
15 HHDS of MOLASSES,
25 do. SUGAR,
60 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
250 sacks of Liverpool Salt,
35 bbls. of Back country Whiskey,
20 do. N E Rum.
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Feb. 1838. 2-2m.

OWN PROPERTY At Auction.

Will sell, at the Town House, on Friday 27th
inst. by virtue of a Deed of Trust made by J
Seegar to J. H. Cook, under date 12th day
of 1838, all that LOT OF LAND, said to
be 2¼ Acres, more or less, with the improve-
ments thereon, at present occupied by J. W.
Seegar, fronting a street in the rear of Mr. Mims
Store, and adjoining the residence of G W.
Winslow. On the premises is a comfortable
Dwelling House, and several small houses, now
occupied. Terms at sale
J. H. COOK, *Trustee.*
E. W. WILLKINGS, *Auc'r.*
June 27th, 1838. 2-2w.

JOB PRINTING.

The subscriber, through the friendship of Mr.
Steele, Editor of the Observer, for the use of
the Printing Materials, offers his services to all
who may think proper to employ him in the above
line. Necessity compels him to this course. All
letters not personally delivered, will please be en-
closed as follows:—"for J C." When not em-
ployed in the line of his profession, he would be
glad to be employed as a penman.
JOHN CARNEY.
June 6, 1838.

LES AT AUCTION.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Will sell, on Thursday, July 26th, for the
purpose of closing their business, (owing
to intended departure of Mr Thos. Sandford
for South,) all their Stock, consisting of
Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spice,
Soap, Tobacco, Cotton Bag-
ging, Writing Paper, &c.
—ALSO—
One of Patent Balances, Desks, and Counting
House Furniture.
Also, at same time, the boats Eliza and Pink,
now lie at the Landing, in good order and
well found in every respect.
Terms at Sale
THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Auct'rs.
July 11, 1838 1ts

A GIRL LOST.

SMALL mulatto girl slave, between 7 and 8
years of age, ran into the woods, from fright,
on Friday of June last, and has not since been
found, though sought for for nine days. Her
name is MINERVA. She was of a slender form,
and straight. It is hoped that she has wan-
dered to some other neighborhood or house, and
may be found alive. Any information will be
thankfully received and liberally rewarded.
MARY LIVINGSTON.
Rockfisher P. O., Cumberland County, July 7, 1838 } 1-3w-pd.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1838

William Winslow, vs. Winthrop Eaton } *Or. Attachment.*

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that E L & G S Hubbard, Boggan & Winslow, T & J M. Waddill, McCorkle & Eaton and W. B McCorkle, as Garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Winthrop Eaton, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be entered up against him by default.
Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday after the 4th, A. D. 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.
JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838

John W. Powell
vs.
Rial Willowby and Cader Willowby.

It appearing on Land.—Levied on two hundred and sixty acres of Land, more or less, lying on Lumber Swamp, adjoining the land of Hugh Graham and others, as the property of one of the Defendants, Rial Willowby.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Rial Willowby, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendant, Rial Willowby, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the Land levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.
Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1838.
S'DH. HOWELL, *Clerk.*
Clerk's Office, Robeson County, July 7, 1838. } 1-3w

EQUITY BLANKS.

Deeds and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.
Responsible references given.
Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.
A. BAILEY.
May 23, 1838 94 3m
N B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady as a Private Instructress in his family, capable of teaching Music, Drawing and Painting, Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic. For one thus qualified, a salary of $300 and board will be given. W. F. LEAK.
Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., May 29, 1838. } 96 2m.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF
15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,
Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.
Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.
C. J ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 bundles Northern Hay,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 12, 1838 97tf

China, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOE,

No. 79. WATER STREET,
(Formerly of the Firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.,)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

In the above line, expressly adapted to Southern Trade. Every description of rich CHINA, in sets; CUT GLASS together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credits will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.
The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, is requested.
New York, June 6. 97-9w

GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Littleton to the North. In the course of a few weeks, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Chalk Level (Henderson Depot) for the North, instead of Littleton as at present.
This is the Great mail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail line from Littleton to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 48 hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep.
Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and the West are informed that, by taking this route they will reach Washington City in 72 hours from Greensborough and have the benefit of two night's sleep.
This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects it and where it unites with the great Southern mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.
Raleigh, May 12, 1838 95-t1A.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather Seat, patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by
C J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by
NOTT & STARR.
February 14, 1838. 80tf.

Notice.

THE land lying on the North side of Deep River, in Chatham County, belonging to the heirs of the late Cornelius Tyson, about two miles above the Gulf, containing about four hundred acres, of which about 175 is cleared;—75 or 80 acres is low ground. This land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton and Wheat. On the premises there is a good two story frame Dwelling House:—The other buildings are common. This land is offered at public or private sale. The heirs living in the State of Mississippi, have authorised the Subscriber to have it advertised. One of the heirs will be in this Autumn, when the price and conditions of sale will be made known. This land can be shown by Mr. Joseph Palmer, who lives near the premises, who is well acquainted with it.
N. MACLERAN.
Tyson's P. O, July 14 1838. 2tf

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity.)

Catharine Munroe and Alex'r McRae, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,
500 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John McColl, and others.
100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.
50 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.
A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish Creek, with water and timber privileges.
Timber privileges on one hundred acres.
A Mill-seat on the Horse-pen Branch.
Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.
TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Sale postponed.

THE above Sale is postponed until Monday, 6th August, 1838.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M E.*
Fayetteville, July 3.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: If you think the enclosed letters, addressed by a gentleman to his nieces while at a Boarding School, worthy of a place in the columns of the Observer, you will please to publish them. They were selected with a particular reference to the young ladies who have access to the columns of the Observer. If you think proper, you can publish one letter in each number of your paper till all are published.

They are certainly clad in beautiful language, and contain advice, which if duly observed, cannot fail to produce beneficial results. L.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1838.

HINTS TO MY NIECES.—No. 1.

DEAR GIRLS,—A desire for your improvement and welfare induces me to write to you, on some subjects connected with your duties in life. The respectful attention given to my verbal communications, warrants me in the belief, that the same heedfulness will be used now, when you have before you in writing, the sentiments of one who is actuated by a principle of duty, and a deep regard for your happiness. The ties of natural affection endear you to me, and that endearment will be increased in proportion as the graces of manner, the excellencies of mental cultivation, and the virtues of the heart are developed in your lives. To give a proper direction to your exertions, and to assist you in your endeavors after happiness, is my present object; and if the truths which may be presented, are of effect in improving and enlarging your minds, in enabling you to form a correct estimate of actions, in exciting virtuous emotions, and calling into active and delightful exercise the good qualities of your nature, my design will be fulfilled, and the knowledge of having been instrumental in aiding you, will be a constant source of heart-felt gratification.

I am well aware that there are many topics upon which my reflections will be necessarily crude and imperfect. There are various shades of character, peculiar sensibilities of disposition, and refinements of manner, which a female eye alone can discover, and a female pen truly describe; but, notwithstanding my consciousness of deficiency in depth of penetration or observation on these subjects, I cannot be constrained by the consideration of feeble efforts, from trespassing on ground which may seem to belong exclusively to your sex. The evident imperfections will be lessened, when you reflect, that the motive is good, although the execution may be defective, and your desire for a more extended and intimate acquaintance with these topics, will lead you to a perusal of the treatises of those who are more competent to expatiate upon the influence of the female upon the morals and happiness of the human race.

I wish you to think well and highly of your sex; to consider the advantages you possess, and the power you wield; to contrast the degradation with the free, full, and merited honors of condition in which the spread of civilization and the diffusion of the elevating principles of Christianity have placed you; and in the survey of the mighty difference, with thankful hearts and ennobling views, to act in such a manner, as to show that you value the privileges bestowed. I do not mean by this, to urge you to the adoption of a boastful spirit, vaunting itself in 'the pride of place,' and continually thrusting itself, in displays of wit or complacency, before the public gaze: I wish that you would avoid marked exhibitions of qualities, for believe me, when I affirm, that they who act after the manner alluded to, incur suspicion, and subject themselves to bitter irony, if not to expressed dislike.

Addison, in one of his essays, remarks that 'Female virtues are of a domestic turn,' and the truth of the observation is daily evidenced. The fireside is the altar of the female, at which she may offer the affections of her heart, and the incense of the sacrifice will spread from the hallowed spot, carrying its sweetness to the scenes of life. In courteousness, she leads by sweetness of disposition, for gentleness is her 'strong enforcement;' in kindness, she softens the cares, which contact with the jarring interests of the world may have disquieted; in cheerfulness, she dispels the gloominess which may have depressed; in pleasantness of manner, she smooths the asperities of life; and in love, she continually exerts her best feelings for the good of the object beloved. It is here she learns the lessons of meekness, and traces in the conduct of those around, the effect of the 'gentle deeds that gladden life.' The purest principles are inculcated with earnestness and fervor of affection, she is taught that *in* the performance of incumbent duties there is a reward, and she feels this in the approbation of those whom she esteems, and in the approval of her own conscience. She acquires a happy habit of conforming to the wishes of her family, hinted or expressed, and meets the ills which may occur, with a patience untiring, although it may be often rudely broken in upon; and of how great importance this trait is, many can testify who have passed through varied and severe trials. She is prepared for the discharge of offices, as a dutiful daughter, an affectionate sister, a true friend, and a faithful companion.—She may go forth from her peaceful retreat, and mingle in exciting scenes, and perhaps, for a short season, her eyes may rest with pleasure on them, and her heart may swell in the buoyant joyousness of its feelings, and her feet may stray in the devious fashions of the world; but meeting with indifference and ingratitude, she experiences that the friendship professed is but a heartless mockery; she gains by trial the knowledge that the happiness promised is but

"A faithless mist, a desert vapor, wearing
The brightness of clear waters, thus to cheat
The thirst that semblance kindled,

and she gladly escapes from the deceived throng in which she has moved, returning to her home, more attached to its simple joys, and with firm resolves there to seek for bliss. She makes that home the place where virtue delights to dwell, and in the exercise of the kindly feelings proves her worth, in becoming what the wisdom of providence designed her to be, the prudent, sensible, faithful, lovely helpmeet.

You perceive that the character is formed under the maternal eye and instruction, and that if the mind be rightly cultivated, and the heart be truly regulated, the result, ultimately, will be, that the object of a parent's hopes will share in the endearments of virtue. Under this impression, let me earnestly request you to make your home the scene of your joys and pleasures; you can find true enjoyment there, for you have thinking minds and affectionate hearts. It has been said that 'the happiness of life is made up of small particles;' it is so, and you cannot find or experience happiness in life unless you first feel it at home. A wish to please, as shown in your words and actions; a constant interchange of little courtesies; an amiability of disposition as evidenced in complaisant manners; an attention to the wants of others; a yielding of selfish preferences in a spirit of compromise; a relieving of each other in the performance of ordinary duties; a discarding of jealous feeling at the acquirement or accidental elevation of each other; a community of feeling—are some of the means leading to the attainment of happiness.

Urgent as the precepts of a parent may be, and valuable as her example is in forming the character, you must remember that it remains with you to establish and confirm the principles implanted. It depends upon resolves, whether the principles shall be carried out into action, producing the happy fruits of joy, peace, meekness, and charity, or whether a parent's love shall be wounded deeply and fatally by the destruction of the fond hopes cherished with regard to you. As you value your own peace of mind, as you would not grieve the hearts of those that love you, do not let the lessons of instruction be forgotten. Recount them when sleep is about to steal over your senses, and when the light of morning greets you, recall the words of parental wisdom. Carry them with you in your daily duties, and in the occurrence of unexpected events which may test your patience, think of the manifestations of forbearance at your parent's fireside, and let the same spirit be your guide. That in your deportment and character you may always exhibit patterns of virtuous principles, is the sincere wish of your fond relative.

S.

In the course of a debate on one of the last days of the late Session, the following remarks were made by

Mr THOMPSON, who had a word to say about these Treasury notes. He never would allow any opportunity to pass without giving a blow to that flagrant and dangerous violation of the Constitution. We were told, (said Mr. T.) when that measure was under discussion, that it was better than a loan, because it would be more speedily paid, and now the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means deprecates as an evil that they will be soon presented for payment, and regards it as almost a crime in the United States Bank to collect them for the purpose of being presented for payment. How long, sir, will the American People submit to such inconsistency, trickery, and humbug? I am informed that brokers are employed by the Secretary of the Treasury to sell these Treasury notes to the banks, with an express understanding that, as they bear bank interest, the banks are to keep them, and not throw them into circulation; and I do not doubt that they are paid for by the banks, in whole or in part, in what the Government call bank rags; yes, sir, your notes drawing six per cent. interest, paid for in bank rags which bear none; and this is your hard-money Government! If not, and they are paid for in specie, the Government is conniving at and abetting that which they so much denounce—the banks paying out their specie, whilst they refuse to redeem their notes. If the Government pays specie to its Northern creditors, it does not to its Southern creditors. I know the fact that the supplies and expenses of the army in the Cherokee country are paid in bank notes. There are nearly as many brokers and bank agents in that country as there are soldiers. They go to your contractors and agents, and say to them, you have no money; every body will receive our bank notes; we will advance to you; pay us interest, and give us a draft on the Government at Washington. It is done. The money bears interest until it is paid by Treasury notes. The broker deposites these notes in New York, and sells drafts to the merchants at from 8 to 20 per cent. Who pays this? Why, the customers of these merchants. Princely fortunes are now making by this process; and this is your hard-money Government; and this is the policy by which the Southern people are to be deluded and humbugged into the belief that the South is to be benefitted. Would you dare to commit such gross and wanton extravagance if you had to go before the People, and tax them for the money? No, sir, you would not. An appropriation of thirty-four millions, with not a dollar in the Treasury, and no hopes of getting any! A fit commentary on your Treasury note system.

It is stated by Mr. Harlan, of Ken., in his speech on the expenditures in the appropriation bills, that the Florida war had cost the government upwards of twenty thousand dollars a day!

ANOTHER YANKEE TRICK.

The necessity of keeping a sharp look out when we have to do with the Yankees, is fully demonstrated in the following narrative. Our readers recollect a notice in this paper a few days since, of the safe arrival of the schooner Lone, Captain Clarke, at Matamoras, after passing the blockade. Having sold the freight at an enormous profit, Captain Clarke took in a cargo of specie and hides worth $30,000, and cleared again for New Orleans. On the morning of the 25th June, before day-light, the Lone passed the bar of the Del Norte under canvass with a fresh smacking breeze, and strong expectations of eluding the vigilance of the blockading squadron. But she had not sailed ten miles to sea before the breeze died away and day-light revealed the French brig of war within a mile's distance. So soon as the Yankee was discovered, the French commander manned a boat with a dozen sailors and marines, boarded and took possession of her as a prize. All the crew and passengers were transferred from the schooner Lone, to the U. S. sloop of war Vandalia, excepting Captain Clarke, the mate and the cook. A lieutenant and a prize crew of eight men were then put on board and ordered to Sacrificios, where the French fleet lay at anchor. Captain Clarke, his mate and cook were thus detained prisoners in their own vessel, under a guard of nine armed men, including the lieutenant. They submitted to their fate with commendable fortitude till the fourth of July. The vessel lay becalmed thirty miles from Sacrificios. The recollections of '76 stirred the Yankee blood in the veins of the prisoners, and they determined to make one effort for liberty. Fortune seemed to favor the attempt. They stole upon deck about day-light, and found only four sailors upon the watch;—the residue and the officer having retired to rest. To knock down two of the watch and drive the other two up the rigging before the muzzle of a pistol without a load or a flint—to fasten the companion-way upon the lieutenant, and lock the forecastle upon the sailors, was but the work of a moment with this trio of resolute seamen contending for their freedom. Without any bloodshed, and almost without resistance, they took possession of the schooner, and brought her prize crew, money, hides and all safely to New Orleans. On their way to this port they were met and boarded by a British armed ship, the commander of which applauded the gallant exploit of Captain Clarke, and offered him a convoy to Havana. The whole achievement may be taken as a fair specimen of Yankee daring enterprise, and should be a caution to all who come in collision with that people, by which some useful lessons may be learned.

New Orleans Bulletin.

Quaker Economy.—A Judge, on a journey, fell in company with a quaker. 'Sir,' said the judge, 'how is it that you Quakers always have fat horses, and money in your pockets!"

Quaker—"By and by I will tell thee.'

Shortly after they arrived at a tavern.—The judge called for a glass of bitters, and urged the quaker to drink; but he refused, saying 'I have no need.' He then called for two quarts of oats for his horse, and the Quaker for four for his.

Quaker—Now I will tell thee, we drink no spirits at the tavern. How much didst thou pay for the bitters?

Judge—Sixpence.

Quaker—How much for the oats!

J.—Sixpence.

Q.—My oats cost ninepence; and what good did the bitters do thee?

J.—They procured me appetite.

Q.—Abstinence gives me an appetite.—Thus you see that we spend no more than thou, and our horses are fat. But I have not done with thee yet. I see silver buckles on thy shoes; how much did they cost?

J.—Nine dollars.

Q.—How long hast thou had them?

J.—Eight years.

Q.—Do they answer any better than my strings.

J.—No.

Q.—With nine dollars we should have bought live stock and at the expiration of five years we should have had fifteen head of cattle. Here thou seest we can have money in our pockets. Instead of wearing silver on our shoes we have leather strings.

DEATH OF AN OLD PATRIOT.

The last Soldier of the old French War in Canada is gone.

Died, in Warren county, Tennessee, on the 8th of June, Mr. JOHN LUSK, (pronounced Lisk, in his native Dutch,) at the advanced age of one hundred and four years. He was born on Staten Island, New York, on the 5th of November, 1734, and was of Dutch extraction. Mr. Lusk was in regular service for well nigh sixty years! He commenced his career in the Army in the war Acadie, commonly called the French war, when about twenty years of age, and served through the whole of it. He was a soldier at the siege of Quebec, fought in the memorable action of the Plains of Abraham, seventy-nine years ago, saw the brave Gen. Wolfe fall, and participated in all the sufferings and hardships of that arduous and memorable campaign. He was also at the conquest of Acadie, now called Newfoundland, by Generals Amherst and Shirley, and assisted in the dispersion of the captured French through the colonies of New England, by the Anglo-Americans.

The number of deaths in the city of New York during the week ending on Saturday, is reported at 229. Of these 70 are ascribed to attacks arising from exposure to the heat, and from drinking cold water. The city is otherwise healthy.

A reasonable request.—The editor of a "down east" paper, requests those of his subscribers who never intend to pay, to give him notice as soon as possible.

A new smelting process for the extraction of Gold has been adopted at one of the Southern mines, which promises to be of the first importance to those who are interested in mining operations.

"At the *Charlotte* mine in North Carolina, by the new smelting process they obtained from 124 bushels of ore:

600 dwts. gold at 90 cents,	$540
44 ounces silver at $1,	44
1 ton of lead,	120
	$704

"This mine yielded by the washing process 30 to 40 cents per bushel, and had been abandoned!"

GROSS EXTRAVAGANCE!

Look on this Picture!	*Now look on this!*
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS entered the Presidential Chair on the 4th of March, 1825; the expenditures for that year were	MARTIN VAN BUREN entered the Presidential Chair on the 4th of March, 1837; the expenditures for that year were
$11,490,459 96.	$39,164,745 37!!

THAT IS

Martin Van Buren's Administration cost the country in its first year, Twenty-seven millions six hundred and seventy-four thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars forty-three cents MORE than did the corresponding year of John Quincy Adams!

These facts are extracted from a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We ask the voters of Ohio, whether it is not "paying too dear for the whistle?" Let them deposite their answer in the ballot box!

Ohio paper.

A democratic celebration of the 4th, took place at Granby, Conn. at which about 100 ladies sat down to the table with the gentlemen. Several of the ladies gave spicy political toasts. The following is a very pleasant hit at our President for continuing a *widower*.

"By a lady—Martin Van Buren. While laboring for the preservation of the American Union, may he not be unmindful that upon carrying out the principle, depends his domestic happiness."

The following toast was given at Providence on the 4th, by Albert G. Green, Esq.

"Freedom of conscience—wherever it is enjoyed—may every man have religion enough of *his own* to be willing not to meddle with that of *his neighbors*."

Justice.—A man was fined the other day in Boston, FOUR dollars and costs, for cruelly beating his horses because they could not draw the heavy load he had on his dray. When remonstrated with by a citizen, he was insolent, and shook his fist in the gentleman's face; for this he was fined FIVE DOLLARS and costs. He was a poor man, or his fines would have been much heavier.

The Milk Sickness.—A disease called *milk sickness* has been exceedingly fatal in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, for some time past. It seems to be equal in malignancy to the cholera, and has cut off hundreds of the inhabitants. The Governor of Kentucky has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of the origin of the disease, that it may be prevented.—*Boston Journal.*

The Tomato.—Dr. Bennett, recently delivered a lecture at the Medical College of Lake Erie, Ohio, and remarked of this valuable culinary vegetable, that it was one of the most powerful deobstruents of the Materia Medica, and that in affections of the liver and other organs where calomel is indicated it is probably the most effective, and least harmful remedial agent, known by the profession.

A Texas Tavern.—A tavern has lately been opened on a rather diminutive scale near Houston, Texas, contrasting in a most striking manner with the extensive manner in which most things are conducted in that Republic. It seems, according to the Telegraph, that a gentleman riding the road discovered an old soldier by the way side sitting very contentedly under a blanket stretched horizontally across the tops of four upright stakes. A candle box was before him answering the purpose of a table, on which were placed a small jug, and the better half of a broken bottle. Not understanding the object of all these preparations he stopped to enquire of the soldier what he was doing there—"keeping tavern sir," was the ready answer, "will you take something to drink?"

More Atlantic Steaming.—We have before us the outlines of the organization of "the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," at Liverpool, Capital £500,000, in 10,000 shares of £50. It is proposed to build six Steam Ships, cost £50,000 each; which it is confidently believed will return to the stockholders a dividend of at least 20 per cent.

N. Y. Express.

Census of Wisconsin.—The returns lately made of the census of this Territory show the following:

East of the Mississippi river, there are returns from 13 counties—population 18,149. West of the Mississippi, there are returns from 16 counties—population 22,850.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Vicksburgh Amusements.—The Vicksburgh Register of the 23d ult. says: "This morning our amusements commenced. Two individuals having, it is supposed, some serious cause of quarrel, met on the street and after taking three fires at each other, it appears their ammunition gave out, when one of the belligerent parties drew a bowie knife. The other not liking the appearance of the weapon, took to his scrapers."

Whiskey Punch—The real thing.—"Put in the spirits first (says Father Tom,) and then put in the sugar; and remember that every drop of water you put in after that, spoils the punch."—*Blackwood.*

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

No. 9.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor:—4th difference continued.—All my objections to the plan of *lending* out the funds of the State for Internal Improvement, stated in your last paper, assume it to be certain that every thing will be fairly conducted, that the Board will be vigilant in the selection of debtors, and the debtors honest in applying the money solely to the purposes of *Internal Improvement*. Now in all this I may have taken too much for granted. Let the Board be ever so honest, they are not capable of enforcing, and if capable they are not clothed with authority to inquire into the application of the money by companies which borrow it. These are *speculating* times, and though I doubt not North Carolina people are as honest as those of any other State, yet even the Assembly of *North Carolina* is obliged to guard by their laws against knavery and frauds, and he has lived to little purpose who has not discovered that we also need pray not to "be led into temptation." It will occur to minds less astute than those of speculators and usurers, how easy it is to take the covering of "a joint stock company to construct some work for improving the means of internal transportation," and use it for the purpose of procuring a loan for *individual traffic*. A company must give security—the members of the company being in the possession of large estates, will be accepted by the Board—the company is entitled to the preference over individuals—and after a loan is made at 4½ per cent. the securities being in fact the company, may each take his share of the loan and use it for *private speculation*.—They, as a company, may agree to such a division of it until the company is ready to commence their works, and that period may never come. In the mean time the fund for Internal Improvement is put out of the control of the State at an interest of less than the current rate, and used in the objects and speculations of individuals. This may not occur, but then it *might* happen, and if not, the cause will not be found in the system proposed, nor in the vigilance of those who would adopt it. No system could offer a stronger temptation to the cupidity of the wealthy, and consequently it ought not to be entertained—nor can it be amended so as to meet my objection. The defect is radical. It exists in the principle and not in the details. The *Board* cannot control the application of the funds after they are loaned out, unless the Assembly appointed officers under the Board to overlook the operations of each company which borrowed money of the State; and the payment of such officers for their services would exhaust all or nearly all the Interest received for the loans! A Board sitting in Raleigh cannot supervise at once the conduct of companies in Buncombe, New Hanover and Currituck, &c. I need not dwell on the demoralizing tendency of such a state of things.

But if none of the objections mentioned had any weight—if the plan were free of fault in the points already presented, I ask the reader to elevate his view above the calculation of *pence*, and look at this system with the eye of a *statesman*, and see what will be its effects upon the legislature of the State?

Regarding it in this light, we may suppose the security for the money unquestionable, the works which it is loaned to foster certain of being executed, and that the borrowers will faithfully apply the money to the objects contemplated, and still it is questionable whether this system be not a bad one. It must be conceded that any company on obtaining a loan, will be seriously embarrassed, and probably ruined by its withdrawal before the completion of their works or soon afterwards. These borrowing companies will be scattered through the State, and each one will have its friends, local, political and pecuniary. Each will require indulgence from the State, and if need be, ALL will *club together* to get it. For this purpose each one (after a while) will send its agent to electioneer with the Assembly, and it requires no prophet to foresee the fruits of their mission. "Log-rolling" legislation will become the order of the day *in* the house, according to those arguments which have been made *out* of it during the night preceding. These debts will in effect be turned into *perpetual loans* and the money spent in discussing the prayers for indulgence &c. will consume the *interest* received and probably more.

Nor is this the worst of it. The evil habit of "log-rolling" once fixed upon the legislative councils of the State will extend itself to other topics and ultimately destroy all wholesome legislation. The greatest evil that can afflict a free State is to have the people to suspect their representatives, and the representatives distrusting the honesty of each other—I believe next to a legislature that is really corrupt, this may be considered the very greatest political evil in a free government. Who will say that the proposed plan of lending out public money to corporations and those corporations year after year soliciting indulgence, &c., does not have a tendency to excite popular suspicion? A body of lobby-members, a class of electioneering agents of corporations, selected for their address and aiming only at success in procuring money or delay of payment for what they have got already, cannot fail to do much mischief and will excite jealousy and distrust among the people. These seem to be legitimate consequences of the system proposed by the Committee of 26. Fortunately the General Assembly of North Carolina rejected it. Not a member of that body is thought capable of advocating a system which he believed could be productive of the ills I have alluded to. I do not mean to be understood as charging those who voted for this plan with being less honest than those opposed to it—I think, however, they were wrong, and in giving my reasons for it, I attack the system—the plan that was proposed—and not its authors or its advocates.

The next question that presents itself is: Was it proper to invest the money in the Rail Roads as proposed in Mr. Hoke's resolutions? I will endeavor to answer this inquiry to the satisfaction of every body, but I am forced to postpone it till another opportunity, or else make this essay too long.

MENTOR.

☞ERRATA TO No. 8.—Instead of "*Is it* believed that prudent men of fortune, &c," should read "*It is* believed, &c.," and at the close of same sentence for "*repaying*" read "*expending*," to convey the sense of the writer. M

We take the following description of the wonderful and long deserted CITY OF PETRA, from our countryman Stevens's Travels in the East. It is in the valley of Edom (of the Israelites,) near the Dead Sea, and was visited by Mr. S. in 1835—

This ancient and extraordinary city is situated within a natural amphitheatre of two or three miles in circumference, encompassed on all sides by rugged mountains five or six hundred feet in height. The whole of this area is now a waste of ruins, dwelling houses, palaces, temples, and triumphal arches, all prostrated together in undistinguishable confusion. The sides of the mountains are cut smooth, in a perpendicular direction, and filled with long and continued ranges of dwelling houses, temples, and tombs, excavated with vast labor out of the solid rock; and while their summits present Nature in her wildest and most savage form, their bases are adorned with all the beauty of architecture and art, with columns, and porticoes, and pediments, and ranges of corridors, enduring as the mountains out of which they are hewn, and fresh, as if the work of a generation scarcely yet gone by.

Nothing can be finer than the immense rocky rampart which encloses the city. Strong, firm and immoveable as nature itself, it seems to deride the walls of cities, and the puny fortifications of skilful engineers. The only access is by clambering over this wall of stone, practicable only in one place, or by an entrance the most extraordinary that nature in her wildest freaks has ever framed. The loftiest portals ever raised by the hands of man, the proudest monuments of architectural skill and daring, sink into insignificance by the comparison. It is, perhaps, the most wonderful object in the world, except the ruins of the city to which it forms the entrance. Burkhardt had been been accosted, immediately upon his entry, by a large party of Bedouins, and had been suffered to remain but a very short time. I expected a scene of some kind; but at the entrance of the city there was not a creature to dispute our passage; its portals were wide open, and we passed along the stream down into the area, and still no man came to oppose us. We moved to the extreme end of the area; and when in the act of dismounting at the foot of the rock on which stood the temple that had constantly faced us, we saw one solitary Arab straggling along without any apparent object, a mere wanderer among the ruins; and it is not an uninteresting fact that this poor Bedouin was the only living being we saw in the desolate city of Petra. After gazing at us for a few moments from a distance, he came towards us, and in a few moments was sitting down to pipes and coffee with my companions.

Among the ruins is a circular theatre, cut out of the solid rock, containing 33 rows of seats, and capable of holding 3000 people. Although the front pillars have fallen, yet the whole theatre, says Mr. Stevens, is in such a state of preservation that "if the tenants of the tombs around could once more rise into life, they might take their places on the seats. "Where," he exclaims, "are ye, inhabitants of this desolate city? ye, who once sat on the seats of this theatre, the young, the high-born, the beautiful and brave; who once rejoiced in your riches and power, and lived as if there was no grave! where are ye now? Even the very tombs, whose open doors are stretching away in long ranges before the eyes of the wandering traveller, cannot reveal your doom. Your dry bones are gone. The robber has invaded your graves, and your very ashes have been swept away to make room for the wandering Arab of the desert."

No description without the aid of plates, can give an adequate conception of the ruins of this wonderful city. Sufficient may be gathered from the preceding account, to convince every reader, that Petra was once a populous, wealthy and luxurious city, adorned with temples, arches and theatres; and that it was for a thousand years utterly forgotten, and that it is now destitute of a single inhabitant.

The most interesting and important consideration connected with the city is, that its ruin is a distinct fulfilment of the ancient prophecies. Jeremiah, Isaiah, Amos, Joel, Obadiah, and Malachi have announced the desolution of Edom, and some of them in language, which most graphically describes the situation of Petra, "in the clefts of the rocks," and in "the height of the hill." Mr. Stevens says: "Amid all the terrible denunciations against the land of Idumea, her cities and the inhabitants thereof, this proud city among the rocks doubtless for its extraordinary sins, was always marked as a subject of extraordinary vengeance. 'I have sworn by myself, saith the Lord, that Bozrah (the strong or fortified city) shall become a desolation, a reproach, and a waste and a curse, and all the cities thereof shall be perpetual waste. Lo, I will make thee small among the heathen, and despised among men. Thy terribleness hath deceived thee, and the pride of thine heart. O thou that dwellest in the clefts of the rock, that holdest the height of the hill; though shouldst make thy nest as high as the eagle, I will bring thee down from thence saith the Lord.* 'They shall call the nobles thereof to the kingdom, but none shall be there, and all her princes shall be nothing; and thorns shall come up in her palaces, nettles and brambles in the fortresses thereof, and it shall be an habitation for dragons, and a court for owls.'†

I would that the skeptic could stand as I did, among the ruins of this city among the rocks, and there open the sacred book and read the words of the inspired penmen, written when this desolate place was one of the greatest cities in the world.

*Jer. 49: 13, 16. †Isaiah, 34: 14, 15.

In a description of the Astor House by the New York Whig, we have the following account of the application and power of steam.

"By the multiplication of stationary wash tubs, and the power of steam, clothes may be washed, dried, and ready for use, *in half an hour after they are given out*. The drying process is accomplished in five minutes, by spreading the clothes on wooden horses running on rail roads, and leading into a large close apartment heated to a very high temperature by steam. A rotary steam engine pumps water, supplies steam to the kitchen, wash-room, &c., cleans the knives and forks, boots and shoes, and has in reserve power enough for other uses."

Strong Facts in regard to Horse Racing.—A writer in the Louisville city Gazette, thus tersely presents this matter:

"Races, it is said, improve the breed of horses. And what if they did, if they degrade the breed of men. But I doubt the truth of the position. Some few startling or stubborn facts are on the other side. I never heard of races in Arabia, yet the best horses and the best blood in the world are there. The great racing stock of England and America came from the blood of the Godolphin Arabian. There are no races in New England, yet the New England horses are worth in this country from fifty to a hundred per cent. more than southern horses. The horses for the plough, dray, saddle, stage, coach, or gig, in New England, would bring under the hammer far higher prices in racing sections of the country, than their own horses. Racing only improves the breed of race horses. I was told in Virginia, by the stage drivers, that their best horses were brought from Vermont and New Hampshire—the Green Mountain horses are the best in the country for symmetry, strength, fleetness and endurance. Yet there is no racing in New England. Racing, then, is surely not essential to make good horses."

An issue is made up in Missouri, which for its peculiarity, is equal to any we have seen in the Enquirer. It is, "Benton and no Bank—or Bank and no Benton."

RECITAL OF MISDEEDS.

The Madisonian of the 4th instant contains an article of great pungency and force, in reference to the reasons which will require its continued publication, and upon the subject of Mr. Van Buren's departure from the Republican creed. This exposé has been aptly termed a Bill of Indictment and we venture to say, if a jury of plain and impartial Administration men (not selected from the demagogue or office-seeking tribe) were summoned on their oaths to find a verdict before God and their country, they would unhesitatingly say, upon fact and argument being presented, "a true bill!—guilty!" And they could not fail to pronounce it: the ballot box, the sentence of punishment and condemnation.

We invite the reader's attention to this masterly and irrefutable exposition.

Richmond Whig.

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

"No Chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, ever came to that high station under more favorable auspices than Mr Van Buren. A combination of circumstances, which seldom transpire, clearly indicated the way to the affections of the people, and gave him power to have disarmed opposition by the very measures which would have established his popularity. But, ill omened and evil counsels prevailed, and the hopes of that political millennium, which many Republicans cherished as the fulfilment of their creed, were disappointed and postponed.

Whilst the Madisonian and its friends were endeavoring to restore the prosperity of the country, the Executive and his advisers were urging forward measures directly calculated to destroy it—to keep the country convulsed and prostrate—measures, subversive of the principles of Republican government, and tending to the establishment of an unmitigated despotism. Accompanied as they were by a war upon the credit system of the country, and an unusual spirit of intolerance, denunciation and proscription, justice could not have required nor honesty expected any suppport from consistent Republicans. In that spirit of independence and love of freedom which characterized the founders of our institutions, we resisted these nefarious attempts to depreciate and destroy them, with the best of our ability. The same spirit which prompted us to do this, finds no justification in supporting the men who made it necessary.

It is an incontrovertable truth, that every prominent act of this administration has been an open, unequivocal violation of every principle and profession upon which Mr. Van Buren was elevated to the Chief Magistracy by the people;

In his upholding the specie circular, which made discriminations unauthorized by law, and which had been twice condemned by Congress;

In his recommending the Sub-Treasury scheme, contemplating a union of the purse and the sword, and the subversion of the entire practice of the government, and still persisting in it, notwithstanding it has been four times condemned by the Representatives of the people;

In his recommendation of a Bankrupt law to be passed by Congress, applicable only to corporations, so that this government should possess an absolute control over all the State institutions, and be able to crush them all, at pleasure; and taking all jurisdiction over them from the hands of the State tribunals;

In his breaking faith with the States, by recommending a repeal of the distribution law;

In his repeated recommendation of the issue of Treasury notes, to supply the place of legal money, recurring thus to the exploded and ruinous practice of depreciated government paper money, for a circulating medium; thus exercising a power derived only from a loose construction of the Constitution, and repudiated by the best Republican authorities;

In his attempt to establish a Treasury Bank with an irredeemable paper money circulation

In his effort to overthrow the State Bank Deposite system established by President Jackson and take the public moneys into his actual custody and control;

In his attempt to divorce the government from the interests and sympathies of the people;

In his attempt to create a "multitude of new offices, and to send swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance;"

In his attempt to "take away our charters, abolish our most valuable laws, and alter fundamentally the powers of our government;"

In his display of sectional partiality;

In his cold indifference to the interests and wants of the people during a period of extreme suffering;

In his attempt to throw discredit upon, and eventually, to crush the State banks, through the revenue power of the government, and embarrass the resumption of specie payments;

In permitting the patronage of his office to come in conflict with the freedom of elections;

In his open contempt of the will of the people as expressed through the ballot box;

In his attempt to cram obnoxious measures down the throats of dissenting brethren by means unbecoming a magnanimous Chief Magistrate;

In his refusal to acquiesce in the decision of the majority; and

In the despotic attempt of his partizans in the United States Senate, on the 21st of July, inst., to SEIZE THE PUBLIC TREASURE, by abolishing all law for its custody and safe keeping

He has abandoned the principles by which he came into power, and consequently, the duty which they prescribed; and he has so obstinately persevered in his erroneous course as to preclude all reasonable hope of his retracting it.

And finally, to this long catalogue of grievances, we may add, what may be considered a minor offence, but certainly a very obnoxious one, that contrary to all preconceived opinions of his character, Mr. Van Buren has rendered himself inaccessible, both to friends and adversaries, of all the Chief Magistrates that ever filled his station.

And from all these considerations, to what conclusion can the nation come, but that their Chief Magistrate is either wanting in integrity, or wanting in capacity?

We need not say that we expected different things of a public servant, bound by his sacred pledges to regard the national will as the supreme law of the Republic. That blind infatuation which has heeded not this rule of the American people, must and ought to meet its reward, and sink in indiscriminate and everlasting overthrow.

The financial policy of this Administration cannot be sustained upon any principle of necessity, expediency, utility, practical philosophy, or sound economy. Its plain object, the perpetuity of power, and its plain effect, the destruction of the banking system, require, of course, too great a sacrifice from the American people, to be, for a moment, tolerated.

The great desideratum, a sound, uniform, and convenient currency, and a system that will equalize, as nearly as practicable, the domestic exchanges, is demanded by the practical wants of the people, and sooner or later, in one form or another, will be obtained by them. To accomplish this end and to "preserve and regulate" the credit system of the country, which this administration has attempted to impair, will be one of the great objects for which we feel constrained to continue our labors.

No Administration of this Government can prosper, none deserves to succeed, that is not CONSERVATIVE, both in theory and practice. Enlightened improvements, and liberal practicable reforms, may be permitted and encouragnd in our system, but violent measures of destruction, and unrestrained extremes of innovation, should not be suffered with impunity by those who wish to preserve unimpaired the most free and perfect form of government yet devised for the enjoyment and protection of mankind

Political toloration should be as liberal and extensive as religious toleration, which is guaranteed by the constitution.

Ultraism in whatever party or shape it may appear, should be repudiated and sturdily opposed.

The science of Government should not be permitted to degenerate among us into a vulgar pursuit of party advantages, nor the lofty ambition of real statesmen into a selfish and perpetual scramble for office. Let the example and the fate of this administration be a monument and a warning through all future time."

Manifesto of the Administration.—Nearly six columns of the Globe of Tuesday night are occupied by "AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES" adopted at a meeting held at the Capitol on the 6th of July, at which John M. Niles, of Connecticut, and Charles E. Haynes, of Georgia presided. This document is in the nature of a manifesto, and is, of course, to be received as an authoritative exposition of the views of the administration. The address, by way of apologising for the inefficiency of the Legislation of Congress, avows that "too much has been expected from the deliberations of that body." This, it states, is a "fatal delusion," to guard against the progress of which is one of the objects of the address. It then proceeds to show that Congress is not invested with any authority to relieve the commercial distresses or wants of the country, and that the people, in times of difficulty and pressure, must rely upon their own unaided energies for relief.

The address of these "Republican members" goes on to denounce a National Bank as unconstitutional and dangerous. But, as their opinions upon this point are of the utmost importance, we quote their own language:

"These and many other arguments of great force may be employed to prove the unconstitutionality of a Bank of the United States. But whatever may have been, or are now, our several conclusions upon that point, we unanimously concur in the opinion that the re-establishment of a Bank of the United States is unnecessary, inexpedient, and dangerous to the public liberty."

The address proceeds to a general argument against the necessity of a National Bank—using, however, we perceive, not that term, but the words 'a Bank of the United States.' It denies that a Bank is necessary to the correction of the exchanges, and predicts that, as soon as specie payments are resumed, the present ruinous rates of exchange will be so modified as to amount only to the cost of transporting specie from one part of the Union to the other! It then boldly argues the perfectibility of the Sub-Treasury system, and affirms that that is to be the creed of the party that supports the present administration. It manifests the most decided opposition to the Banks, against whose honesty and good faith it makes very unequivocal insinuations. The superiority of the Sub-Treasury over all other schemes is elaborately maintained, and the address concludes with an essay on abolition. Altogether, it is a very dull, inane paper, tolerably well put together, but destined to plunge the party into still further troubles.

Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio, attempted, on the Saturday night previous to the adjournment of Congress, to inflict upon the House of Representativives a speech of thirteen columns, avowedly in answer to Mr. Bond's, but the thing was unendurable, and the orator was cut short by the universal loathing of the members. It is now spread over the Globe.

The party became very restless under the effect of Mr. Bond's scorching exposure of corruption, and they have made two efforts to paralyse its force. First, Bynum fluttered, and puffed, and swaggered, but the facts were too stubborn—and then Duncan undertook to force out, from his air pump, the windy mass that had been collected or compounded for him. But all would not do. And how, reader, do you imagine this redoubtable Sangrado undertakes to neutralize the effect of Mr. Bond's physic? Why by showing off *picayune* offences during the Administration of Mr. Adams—for which that gentleman was in part displaced. the party coming into power proclaiming all the while "Retrenchment and Reform!"

The present and preceding Administrations are convicted of violating every pledge, and of squandering the public money in the most unblushing manner; and when no other extenuation can be found, the abused and betrayed people are pointed to trivial offences committed long since by others! One abuse is cited to justify another!

The annals of impudence furnish no parallel to this.—*Richmond Whig.*

There is one fact, which the people will do well to note, and that is—that every State in the Union, which has voted since Mr. Van Buren's accession to office, has discarded him, except N. Hampshire; and even in that unfavorable soil, where 3.000 public officers get their bread from the public kneading trough, the majority was reduced from 8 to 2,000! These are striking facts, which show, that the work of regeneration is progressing rapidly, steadily and irresistibly.—*Richmond Whig.*

Good Living for the Florida Indian Hunters.—The following items form part of a Quartermaster's Report of expenses incurred by a corps of Alabama militia who have been in the Florida Indian humbug Expedition. It is no wonder that the government funds are low:

1 basket of Champagne Wine	$28 00
4 boxes Champagne Cider, at $6	24 00
1 keg Newark Cider	10 00
1 bbl. Cognac Brandy, 40 gallons at $2, and barrel	81 75
1 bbl Malaga Wine, 32 gall's at $1 25	40 00
6 quarter boxes best Cigars, at $6	36 00
1 box honey-dew Tobacco, 64 lbs at $1	64 00
120 bottles of Porter, at 40 cents	48 00
1 bbl Claret Wine	38 00
½ dozen Cologne Water	3 00

"When I see an Office Holder interfering in Elections, it occurs to me that he is thinking of his Bread, and is, therefore, an unfit adviser of the People."

This is one of the few good things said by Senator Grundy during his Legislative career. The New York Express hopes he will remember his own maxim, and practise upon it. His bread being secure until March, 1841. Felix will probably be quiet until that time at least, foreseeing that he will then be at the "end of his tether."—*Rich. Whig.*

Minister of Texas.—We learn from the Houston (Texas) National Banner, of the 15th ult., that the President of Texas has appointed Peter W. Grayson, Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic, near the Government of the United States, in the place of Memucan Hunt, resigned.

FROM THE LOUISIANA ADVERTISER OF JULY 14.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

Our State Senate consists of 17 members, chosen for four years, one half going out every second year; only eight of this body were to be selected this year, and consequently the change has not been so great as if all of them had come before the people; as it is, however, we shall have *ten Whigs, six Locofocos, and one doubtful.*

The House of Representatives is chosen for two years, and consists of 50 members. The composition of this body will be *thirty-two Whigs, sixteen Locofocos, and two doubtful.*

Such, then, is the result of the general election in Louisiana! We have carried *the Governor, the entire Delegation to Congress, and about two-thirds of both houses of the Legislature!* Louisiana stands proudly erect, and only asks of her sister States, in their approaching elections, to do *as well*—we neither hope nor expect them to do *better!*

The triumph of the Whigs in Louisiana was celebrated in Mobile on the 13th inst. in an appropriate manner. The Chronicle of that city says that this great victory has infused new energy into the Whigs of Alabama, and increased their confidence that they too will triumph in the August election.

The indications in Missouri are in favor of the success of the Whig ticket in that State. The candidates for Congress are favourably received, and an excellent spirit prevails. It is believed by many that Benton's political career is nearly ended. His ball rolls heavily.—*Richmond Whig.*

The effect of the Whig victories on the nerves of the Loco Focos "is shocking, positively shocking!"—They are thrown into such a state of trepidation as to be unable to say how the elections are going. The Albany Argus, as if in mockery of Mr. Van Buren's distress, heads the returns from Louisiana with flaring capitals "Good news from Louisiana!" and the Globe having no mercy for the curiosity and anxiety of its Loco Foco brethren, will not tell them who is elected to Congress. When Jacksonism was all in all, we received the direful intelligence of some election lost first through the Globe, but of late it has become economical, discharged all its correspondents, and never hears of the result of an election till every one else is tired of talking about it! About the middle of August it will ascertain that Mr. Chinn, a Whig, is chosen in the district which is now represented by Gen. Ripley, a Loco Foco.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

The Fox and the Flies.—Last year, suspicions were entertained by the Treasury Department, that all was not right at the land office at Columbus, Mississippi. An agent was sent on to examine into the matter. He reported that on the 14th June, the Receiver was a defaulter in the sum of $55.965, and gives as a reason for his defalcation, that he had been "*led away from his duty by the example of his predecessor,*" and that "*another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two,*" and thereupon recommends that he be retained.

The Fox, you know, reasoned in this way, when ruminating about the flies. "If I drive these away, a still more hungry swarm will succeed, and I shall be robbed of every drop of blood in my veins."

Galena Adv.

Mr. Biddle is a most obliging man—He seldom refuses a proper request when asked of him. We have only in our mind now one that he did refuse, and that was made by a Whig of Virginia, who, foreseeing what a fatal thing it would be to the Loco Focos, if he were dead, politely requested him to do him the favor to die!—Mr. Biddle replied—thanked him for his consideration, and did full justice to his motives, but politely declined granting the favor. It was said by his opponents that it was the first favor he had ever refused his friends. We know nothing of that, but we have lately seen a case, in which opposite favors were asked by his friends and opponents, and he granted the latter! It is a suspicious story, but though true, is not conclusive evidence that he is going to turn Loco Foco. The facts were these.

The good citizens of the borough of Reading, Pennsylvania, were anxious that the shin plasters issued by their corporation should be redeemed and their circulation altogether stopped. For this purpose they applied for a loan from the Bank of the United States, and were about to get it, when in comes a petition from the Loco Foco Committee of Safety praying that it might not be granted, as the loan could be for no other purpose than to sell the borough to the Bank? The petition was respectfully received and as carefully considered. A few days after Mr. Biddle returned the following answer to the Committee of the Town Council. Since then the Loco Focos boast of their influence with the monster!

Bank of the United States, June 22, 1838.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 31st ultimo, requesting from this Bank a Loan for three years of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in Silver, for the purpose of redeeming the notes issued by the Borough of Reading, for sums less than one dollar. The Board of Directors approve entirely of the object of the Loan and were disposed to grant it with great pleasure, when they received a published remonstrance against it by the "Committee of Safety of the Borough of Reading," who declare that "it has been ascertained that the loan could have been intended for no other purpose than to sell the town to the said Bank, and to put our citizens and their posterity into the power of the Philadelphia Money King" I am sure that the worthy members of the Committee of Safety will on reflection perceive that they have been misled by their zeal in ascribing to the town council a desire to sell their constituents, or to the Bank the least desire to make such an acquisition; and I am quite sure that the respectable inhabitants of Reading are wholly incapable of being influenced by the sordid motives ascribed to them. Nevertheless, as there seems to be so much opposition to the measure, and as its adoption may give alarm to a portion of your community, it is deemed most proper to decline the proposed loan.

Very respectfully yours,

NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Pres't.

Conundrum.—Why is a newspaper like a tooth brush! D'ye give it up! Because every body should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbor's.

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Sultana, Capt. [illegible] ton, from Liverpool, June 16th, we [illegible] five or six days later from London, [illegible] later from Liverpool, and later dates [illegible] important markets, from all parts of [illegible] Continent furnished by our mercantile [illegible] respondents.

England.—The proceedings of Parliament seem to be of no great interest to the [illegible] merican reader. The approaching [illegible] nation employed all pens, and engrossed [illegible] other ideas, in every city of importance [illegible] Illuminations, bonfires, military displays [illegible] and all the most significant demonstrations [illegible] of joy were in preparation. Many of the [illegible] most distinguished Ambassadors of [illegible] Foreign Powers had reached London, [illegible] paring for an amazing display of magnificence, and a gorgeous outlay of Expense far beyond any thing we Republicans [illegible] dreamed of. In Liverpool, Bristol, Edinburgh and Dublin, the day was to be celebrated as well as in London. Marbuck was already after the place of William Bentick, who is to have a seat among the Peers.

The steam ship Victoria, on her passage from Hull to London, burst one of her boilers on the 13th ult., by which five persons were killed and several others scalded. The Victoria started from in company with another steam ship, which she raced the whole distance, just below the London dock, the [illegible] gun afoul of a collier brig, and [illegible] starboard paddle box! The engine immediately stopped, and in a few minutes one of the boilers burst with a terrific explosion, divesting the quarter deck, the baggage, and considerably [illegible] the ship. This steamer exploded in the same place last March, and the engine and boiler were in use, when above accident occurred, the defective having been merely repaired.

The arrival of John Van Buren, son of the President, is announced in London papers of June 15.

The Liverpool papers state that the steamer, the Tiger, will probably be despatched from that port to New York. It is a vessel of the largest class, preventing her admission into any of the most distinguished docks. She is propelled by a 300 horse power, with expansive [illegible] is fitted up with Mr. Samuel Hall's condensers.

The letters from the British manufacturing districts are written in a more cheering tone, as we learn by the packet, that many orders having been received from America, which had set a great many men to work. At Manchester, Leeds, Leicester, the most decided improvement has taken place in the American trade, the manufacturers were beginning to get sight of the late difficulties in the American money market, and speak now [illegible] upon the prospects of the country's harvest, as the most influential [illegible] kept in view.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—[illegible] Our Cotton market this week has [illegible] been quiet, and American descriptions have declined ⅛ to ¼ per lb., more particularly [illegible] under fair; in other descriptions there is no change. Speculators have taken 2000 bales and 300 Surat, and exporters 450 American, 700 Surat.

Mexican Blockade.—The French blockade of Mexico excites jealousy in England. The London Courier says:

"England and the United States are equally interested in looking at this [illegible] with some jealousy. The tricky policy of the Duke of Wellington was imposed upon when a French fleet was sent to Algiers to demand satisfaction for an affront offered to a Consul, ought not to be forgotten. If the French obtain possession of a station on the Mexican coast, it will be no small matter to induce them to relinquish it. [illegible] with the half civilized Mexicans for neighbors, there will never be a difficulty in finding pretexts for new demands of satisfaction. Mexico might then be [illegible] completely a French possession [illegible] is now, for there would be immediately a strong colonization party in the Chamber."

France and Texas.—We clip the following important paragraph from the New York Star of Saturday:

"We have it from an undoubted source, that French Cabinet will shortly conclude a treaty of amity and commerce with this young Republic. General Henderson had been in Paris [illegible] weeks only, when he had nearly completed an arrangement with the Government. The Cabinet vied with each other in paying to the most grateful attention, and he, in [illegible] repaid their hospitalities. It seems that the high minded representative Gov. Cass had [illegible] introduce General H. formally as the Minister of Texas; but Lord Granville, the English [illegible] dor, nothing daunted, and, doubtless with the authority of the English ministry, had [illegible] introduce Gen. Henderson to Count Molé and other members of the Ministry.

How sadly does the ex-Secretary of State Stevenson's conduct suffer in these [illegible] contrast with the urbane and friendly [illegible] Lord Granville."

Atlantic Steam Navigation.—The subject of navigating the Atlantic by steam occupies, in despite of the engrossing interest of the coronation, a large share of the attention of the people of England. From appearances, it seems not unlikely that in a very short time, steamers will sail [illegible] and depart from both sides of the Atlantic at least as often as once a week. We shall have news from England, then, with as much expedition and regularity as we now have from New Orleans.—*Ball. Chron.*

Melancholy Accident.—The Cincinnati Journal of the 13th inst. informs us that on the 4th of July, while a number of persons were firing a cannon in Providence Settlement, the piece exploded and killed instantly Joseph L. Patton, Esq. and wounded Josiah [illegible] seriously and Hugh Peoples slightly. The accident proceeded altogether, we understand, from a want of proper care in loading.

The same paper states that a very [illegible] accident occurred at the Limestone Springs, S. C., on the same day. While firing a cannon, by some means, about 12 lbs. of powder near to it exploded, seriously injuring 10 or 12 persons. Most of those injured, fearful, will not recover from the [illegible]

...ain Davis, of the schooner "Henry Cam-
...of Philadelphia—to the Citizens, Physi-
...and Authorities of Wilmington—to the
...ents and Directors of the Raleigh and Wil-
...Rail Road company—to the Hotel keep-
...and on the route to Portsmouth, Va.,
...age owners on the same route—also to
...n Sutton, of the steamboat "Alabama."

...undersigned, in behalf of himself and
...assengers of the ill fated "Pulaski"
...rely rescued from a watery grave,
...*earliest* occasion after returning
...and recovering from the effects of their
...and exposure, to present their most
...thanks—and shall ever regard them,
...ds of humanity—whose kindness and
...assuaged and relieved the under-
...after the perils and horrors of a dread-
...wreck, and who provided for them
...comforts which charity and affection
...dicate.

...of the sufferers, cast houseless on
...spitable and barren shore, without
...of water, and almost without raiment
...their sunburnt and lacerated forms,
...and these kind friends, among stran-
...ministering to their wants with unti-
...vidence. And if in this world the
...d good deeds is sometimes postpon-
...surely will it crown the future des-
...those *true* christians, who *literally*
...the naked, fed the hungry, and bound
...wounds of the afflicted. And to this
...of all rewards the undersigned leave
...benefactors, with the utterance of the
...thanks which *gratitude* can utter,
...idence receive.

...Captain Davis, however, of the schoon-
...Henry Camerdon," they feel constrain-
...acknowledge a high and imperishable
...gratitude. His arm, under Heaven,
...alone, after a prolonged and unutter-
...able scene of suffering—at a moment
...despair was fastening upon every heart,
...physical strength was sinking under the
...pangs of hunger and thirst. The stormy
...element upon which they had floated for near-
...two days and nights in momentary fear
...of death, still rolling around and over them
...its fury—and followed by the insatiate
...monsters of the deep, ready to devour them—
...in the *direfullest* hour, did this humane man
...come to their rescue, at considerable risk to
...his boat and crew. To him, then, we of
...the deepest and warmest gratitude and
...shall feel assured that his own approv-
...conscience, and a more approving God,
...here and hereafter reward him for his
...deed, the simple record of which will
...to his high and deserved eulogium.

...Wolf, finally, who aided and befriended
...undersigned in the extremity of their
...distress, they offer the feelings of hearts
...the tongue cannot express—and, with-
...stopping particularly to name each ben-
...efactor, beg that one and all will receive this
...their sincere thanks from rescued and now
...grateful fellow beings.

JAS. P. HEATH, for himself and others.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD Co. 19th June, 1838.

Passengers from on board the steamer Pulaski:

GENTLEMEN—The President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company have heard with feelings of the liveliest sympathy, the melancholy intelligence of the calamity which has resulted from the loss of the unfortunate Pulaski. You have requested me to tender you their condolence—and while they express their heartfelt regret at the occurrence, most respectfully to offer you their steamboat, should you desire to return to the South; or, should you desire to proceed northwardly, seats in their stages as early as they can be procured. I assure you, gentlemen, that your acceptance would be highly gratifying to my colleagues and the company whom I represent. Most respectfully your obedient servant,

E. P. HALL, Pres't. pro tem.

To J. H. COOPER, Esq., and others.

VICTIMS TO SAVAGE BARBARITY

"War is considered pretty well at an end"

The St. Augustine Herald of the 7th inst. says—"By the arrival of a gentleman at Garey's Ferry on the 4th inst. we have received the heart-rending intelligence of the murder of a whole family named Gwinn, who resided on the Santafe River. They fell victims to savage barbarity; a father, mother and two children were found murdered at their residence on the 2d instant; a girl of about 13 years of age is missing. There are many conjectures as to her fate; but her murdered body has not been found. This is the result of considering the war entirely well ended, and of withholding from the suffering inhabitants that subsistence which would have enabled them to live quietly on their plantations. If they had been provided into service their families would have been protected.

A report is in circulation that two other persons had been murdered in the same neighborhood; making the number *seventeen*. We are happy to learn by a gentleman from Newnansville, that this is an exaggeration. Two persons whose names we did not learn, were murdered since the massacre of the Gwinn family.

The informant states that a large gang of Indians at the "Big Prairie" and its neighborhood is supposed to be the Micasukies and Seminoles; a body estimated at three or four hundred, supposed to be fugitive Creeks, are at the Oke-fe-noke Swamp. Several companies have been raised "*on their own hook*" amounting to about 200 men. A part marched to the Big Prairie, and the other to the Oke-fe-noke Swamp."

The Georgia *Pioneer*, of the 30th ult. says—"By gentlemen just from the Agency we learn that there are at this time, about 6000 Cherokees at that place, and at Ross's Landing. 6000 were expected from North Carolina, the latter part of last week; and three thousand have already started for their new homes in the far West, making in all 15,000, which comprises nearly the whole Nation"

The same paper says:—"On yesterday Maj. Capt. Means' company of mounted volunteers, passed through this place on their way to New Echota. They had with them about 25 Indians that had been taken, and among them was the celebrated Chief, Soft Shell Turtle. These, it is said, are the last remnant of the Indians in the county."

We are glad to be able to state that the boat, by way of Elizabethton, (Tennessee,) the explosion of a steamboat, with the loss of many lives, turns out, as we hoped and feared, to be, if not wholly unfounded, much exaggerated. It had its origin, we are told, in an accident happening to the machinery of a boat, which was attended with no serious consequences.—*Nat. Int.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 25, 1838.

REPUBLICAN WHIG CANDIDATES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

FOR THE STATE LEGISLATURE,

JOHN McLEAN, for the Senate,
JOHN WINSLOW, for the Commons.

Resumption of Specie payments.—The Raleigh Register of yesterday contains an official notice from the Bank of the State, that that institution will, on and after the 1st day of August ensuing, resume the payment of all its liabilities in specie.

We presume that we shall hear by the next mail that the Bank of Cape Fear has fixed on the same day for resumption, as both have only waited the action of the Virginia and other Northern Banks, and it is now understood that they have fixed on that day.

We congratulate our readers most heartily, on this event, and trust that it is but the forerunner of a return of that prosperity, which no system of misrule can long banish from our country.

The Election.—We have the most cheering accounts of the prospects from different parts of the State. Gov. Dudley will be re-elected by such a majority as will leave Mr. Branch at perfect liberty to serve in the Florida Convention, for which he is a candidate. We look for a majority in both branches of the Legislature, though to secure it every Whig should do his duty.

It will be seen that several of the counties vote to-morrow. The first we shall hear from will be Edgecombe, where we can always calculate on 76 good and true Whigs. We hope their number will be increased on this occasion. Several of the other counties that vote to-morrow are strong Van Buren holds, as Warren, Franklin, and Nash.

CANDIDATES.

We are requested to announce Major Alexander Watson as "the Republican candidate" to represent the counties of Robeson and Richmond in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

RICHMOND COUNTY, July 21, 1838.

To the Editor of the Observer:

SIR: You will oblige the Subscribers, a portion of the Republican party of the district composed of the counties of Robeson and Richmond, to announce through your columns that not having a Democratic candidate, they have resolved to cast their votes for W. F. Leak

Respectfully, sir, yours truly,

PLEASANT M. POWELL,
WM. B. COLE,
BETHUNE B. McKENZIE,
ELIAS SINCLAIR,
JNO. McALISTER, Sen.,
JNO. EVERETT,
WM. P. SMITH.

Burke and Yancy Senatorial District.—Col. B. S. Gaither (W.) of Burke, and Maj. Thos. Baker (V. B.) of Yancy, are the candidates.

Burke County.—Wm. Carson, E. J. Erwin, Major Joseph Neal, and Major E. P. Miller, all Whigs, for the Commons. For Sheriff, Alexander Duckworth and John Pearson, both Whigs.

The Assessment Law.—We are glad to learn that in some of the counties the members of the last Legislature have been called on to explain the reasons for the adoption of the new mode of assessing the value of lands; and that the subject has been met fully and fairly, to the perfect satisfaction, generally, of the people. It needed only a proper understanding of the subject to make all honest men favor the plan: It is so manifestly unjust, that of two individuals who own land worth $10,000 each, one should pay sixty cents tax, and the other six dollars, to the injury of the State, of the conscientious tax-payer, and of the public morals, that the wonder is that any individual could be found to prefer the old system.—Every one who has any knowledge of the affairs of his county, must know that that system operated to produce this inequality in innumerable instances. The conscientious landholder gave in his land at its value, $10,000; whilst he who had no scruples, gave in *his* at $1000. The system was nothing less than a bounty for fraud.

From the two following paragraphs it will be seen how well the new law is working. In addition, we may mention, that we understand the valuation of the land of this county is $200,000 more than last year.

Assessment Law.—The salutary effects of this law are visible in the returns from several counties. We have not the table before us, to enable us to give the exact amount of the annual decrease, which has taken place in successive years; but it is a well known fact, that not only the *amount*, but the *number of acres* grew less from year to year; and thus, while the honest citizen paid his fair quota of the public burdens, the less conscientious got off with a smaller amount than was just and equal. When these matters are considered, the new assessment law must meet with general approbation. In fact, we do not see how any honest man or patriotic citizen can object to it.—*Raleigh Star.*

Land Valuation.—The new regulation under the act of the last session of the Legislature, providing for the more uniform and just valuation of lands, is likely to result in a very handsome increase of the revenue. The returns from 8 counties received at the Comptroller's Office, show an increase in the assessed value of real estate in those counties of 1,229,400 dollars. The last year's valuation under the old system, was $3,830,020—valuation under the new, $5,065,410.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Louisiana.—The exact majority for the Whig Governor is 697. The majority for the Whigs, as indicated by the Congressional vote, is, however, more than double this number. The small majority for Governor is owing to the Van Buren candidate having been the Mayor of New Orleans, in which capacity he was exceedingly popular. In the city of New Orleans he received a majority of 8 votes, whilst for Congress and the Legislature, the Whigs carried majorities of 6 or 800 votes.

The Raleigh Standard promises to publish this week, what it calls "Mr. Duncan's Speech," in answer to Mr. Bond. The readers of the Standard will not be informed, we suppose, that it is no speech at all, having never been delivered in Congress, but published after its adjournment by the author. We have not seen it, but from the character of the man, we can form a very clear idea of its contents. One of his speeches, delivered during the late session, contained more of blackguardism than any speech ever before uttered in that body.

We are a little curious to see how Mr. Duncan does away with the effect of Mr. Bond's facts, taken as they are from the public documents. The party has been liberal in its denunciation of Mr. Bond and his speech, in general terms, but no one has been hardy enough to enter into particulars, and attempt to disprove its facts. Mr. Bynum, like the fellow who fired a pocket pistol at the rock of Gibraltar, let off his squib, and the Globe and its satellites were in raptures at the heroism of the act. This "complete refutation," as they called it, of Mr. Bond's Speech, was but sound and fury, signifying nothing, and finding that it did no execution, Mr. Duncan has been induced to come out, not with a speech in the face of the House, but with a pretended speech, never delivered, and issued some three or four months after the speech to which it purports to be a reply.

The truth is, that Bond's speech has worked wonders, and the party feel too sore under its operation to submit with a good grace.

South Carolina.—Those who have supposed that Mr. Calhoun had unlimited control over the politics of this gallant little State, are likely, we think, to find themselves in error. It is true that he succeeded in obtaining a nearly unanimous vote in the Legislature in favor of his Sub-Treasury views; but the indications are strong that the people will reverse that vote, or at all events that a powerful party will show itself ready to sustain Messrs. Preston, Thompson, Legare, Hamilton, Cheves and other distinguished statesmen who differ from Mr. Calhoun. A writer in the Columbia Telescope, (which paper warmly espouses Mr. Preston's course,) is reviewing Mr. Calhoun's political life, and the reader may be assured, that not only does the subject abound with materials, but that they are wielded with great force and effect. It is hardly possible for the people of South Carolina to resist their influence upon their judgment; and especially when combined with the generous feeling of resistance to an attempt to put down so distinguished a public servant as Mr. Preston for daring to form his own opinions in opposition to those of Mr. Calhoun. We look to the progress of the new array of parties with great solicitude, giving our hearty good wishes to that which sustains Mr. Preston.

The friends of Mr. Preston give him a dinner at Columbia on the 28th inst. and it will be followed up by one from the other side soon after.

Appropriations by Congress.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives has published an official list of all the appropriations made by Congress at the late and Extra Sessions, making a total of $38,413,064 87. The list occupies nearly ten columns of the National Intelligencer, but is summed up in the following

RECAPITULATION.

Extra Session.

For the support of the Government and suppression of Indian hostilities for the year 1837	$2,109,000

2d Session 25th Congress.

Civil and diplomatic	8.252.360 22
Army	5,127.860 10
Fortifications	1,015.415
Protection of the Northern frontier	625,500
Navy	6.062.136 30
Revolutionary & other pensioners,	2,058,532 62
Current expenses of the Indian Department	3,002,427 73
Preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities	7.739,410 41
Harbors	1,535,008 53
Light-houses	307,010 36
Miscellaneous	540.300
Private claims	45,103 60
	$38,413,064 87

A correspondent of the Wilmington Advertiser, in an account of his visit to Greensborough, to attend the Convention, says—

"The trip, though the object which induced it was but partly accomplished, was nevertheless, a pleasant one. The country through which we passed was fertile, and highly cultivated; the fields covered with abundant crops, in every state of advancement, from the most luxuriant verdure to the golden tints of harvest. But the most important and interesting circumstance connected with it, is the discovery which it furnished of the vast resources of mineral wealth which the State possesses in the inexhaustible mines of gold, copper, and lead, which abound throughout her territory. Several of the latter have recently been discovered accidentally in the search after gold; and thousands of bushels of the residuum which has remained, and been thrown aside as valueless, after the gold has been obtained, is now being worked with a tenfold profit to the proprietor. These late discoveries render a conveyance on railroads very important, and have consequently drawn the attention of the community forcibly to the subject. Such products are very heavy; and the ordinary conveyance by wagons must be a heavy drawback on the profits of investment in this way."

Our Rail Road.—At a meeting of a number of the Stockholders in the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, at this place on Friday last, (says the Knoxville *Register* of the 11th inst.) resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting the Directors from this State to make immediate application to the President, for a corps of Engineers, to make a final survey of the route between this place and the N. Carolina line, preparatory to its definite location, and putting under contract; and also requesting the location of a branch of the South Western Bank at this place, at as early a day as practicable. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at this place on the first Tuesday, 7th day of August next. The object of this adjourned meeting is that the Stockholders in Tennessee may deliberate and instruct their Directors upon an early commencement of the work in Tennessee. A general meeting of the Directors takes place in September, and if our local Directors request it, immediate steps will be taken to commence the construction of the Road in Tennessee. This is an important question, and we trust our Stockholders will generally attend the meeting in August.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the Cheraw Light Infantry, held on Monday evening the 23d inst., the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, it has pleased Divine Providence to remove from amongst us our esteemed friend and fellow-soldier CHARLES H LOVE Few are cut off so early in life that leave such a void in society as the deceased He was kind and affectionate, had endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and entwined himself around the hearts of an extensive connexion If his demise the Cheraw Light Infantry have lost one who, as a man, was bland and affable,—as a soldier chivalric and dignified: Be it therefore

Resolved, That this Company deeply sympathise with his friends and relatives in the irreparable loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That we, in respect to his memory, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions be transmitted to his relatives.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Cheraw Gazette and Fayetteville Observer.

JOHN MALLOY, Ch'mn.
THO. A. BRYAN, Sec'y.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Elections for Governor and the State Legislature will take place throughout the State in the following order:

On Thursday, July 26, in

FRANKLIN,	BEAUFORT,
GRANVILLE,	PITT,
WARREN,	WASHINGTON,
NASH,	HYDE,
EDGECOMBE,	TYRRELL.

On Thursday, August 2d, in

JOHNSTON,	CRAVEN,
WAYNE,	CARTERET,
LENOIR,	JONES,
GREENE,	COLUMBUS.

In all the other counties, on the general Election day, viz:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9.

In this contest, the Whig party have every thing to urge them on to honorable exertion; every indication of a glorious victory attends them, if they will but use ordinary means to insure it. The people are with them; the example of their sister States is before them; the voices of freemen, in every section of the Union, call upon them to renounce the measures and policy of the dominant party, and to take their position on the side of the people, against all untried and desperate "experiments," and against every attempt to force new-fangled partisan schemes upon the people, without regard to their wishes and interests. Remember that the voice of public opinion alone can force the party in power to renounce their disastrous policy, and turn an eye to the interests of the country. Remember, too, that activity and vigilance are necessary to defeat stratagem and toil: and that "*action without confidence is better than confidence without action.*"—*Raleigh Register.*

NAIL IT TO THE COUNTER.

An anonymous correspondent at Halifax, under date the 10th instant, informs us it is reported in that section of the State, to the injury of Governor Dudley, that "at a Superior Court in Orange county this Spring, a Mr. —— was on his trial for some violation of the law; and that the prisoner's counsel, in the course of the defence, expressed himself regardless of the Jury's decision, and produced at the same time a reprieve from the Governor." Now we are gratified to have it in our power to reply to our correspondent, that we have called upon the Private Secretary of the Governor for information in relation to this charge; and that he has politely furnished us with various papers and documents filed in the Executive Office, (among which are the statements of the Judge and Counsel,) which show conclusively that it is *false and slanderous in all its parts.* The person alluded to *never has been reprieved; nor has a pardon previous to trial, in any instance, ever been granted by Governor Dudley to any individual.* If any gentleman of respectability shall desire it, and will make the request under his proper signature, we will publish at length the testimony by which this statement is sustained.—*Raleigh Star.*

Native Silver in Davidson County.—We have received a beautiful specimen of *native Silver* found in one of the shafts now being sunk at the Lead mine in Davidson county. We have not learnt the extent of this new discovery, and cannot, therefore, say any thing definite concerning it. It is known, that silver is generally found in combination with lead, but seldom found in such quantities as to justify the expense of separation. The silver, in the present case, however, is not in combination with the lead, but in its native virgin state. The locality, where the discovery was made, has not been sufficiently developed to show what may be expected from the vein. We hope, however, it will prove to be extensive and valuable.

Western Carolinian.

We observe that Congress has appropriated twenty thousand dollars for continuing the improvements upon the Cape Fear river. The channel has already been deepened three feet, and is now much wider and straighter than it was before government commenced its operations. Twelve feet may now be brought over the shoalest place in the channel, and we see no reason if three feet have been gained why the depth may not be increased *ad infinitum.* We are assured, too, by the Engineer who has the river in charge, that by blasting the rock which forms the New Inlet bar, any draught of water might be obtained.

Wilmington Advertiser.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

The Harbour Master has kindly furnished us with the subjoined list of vessels which have arrived in the port of Wilmington during the year commencing July 1st, 1837, and ending July 1st, 1838.

5	Barques,
173	Brigs,
280	Schooners,
8	Sloops.
466	*Ib.*

Richmond and Fredericksburgh Rail Road.—By the report of the President and Directors, it seems that the whole cost of the road and fixtures amounted to $998 241 46¾. The road itself cost $642.680 07¾. They think they will be able to divide four per cent. on the first of November, and three per cent. the first of May; and that increased dividends may hereafter be reasonably expected.

The horrible effects of intemperance were never portrayed in more appalling colors than in the subjoined account of a recent murder in Pope county, Arkansas:

Brown, according to the testimony of his children, had been threatening his wife on the morning of the murder (the 15th inst.) and pointing his rifle at her; but she evaded him, by sheltering herself behind a tree. He finally told her not to make a fool of herself, that he did not intend to injure her. She, confiding in his word, left her shelter, and set down under the shade of a tree about 30 feet in the rear of the house and proceeded with her sewing. In a few minutes she heard a noise in the house, and looked in that direction just in time to see the muzzle of a rifle aimed at her through the logs, and before she could rise, she received the contents of it (two balls) between her breasts She ran fifteen or twenty feet, when she fell and died. The children immediately fled, the eldest taking the youngest on his back, and alarmed the neighbors at Dardanelle, about three miles from the house, who repaired to the scene of this dreadful tragedy. When they arrived there, the brutal murderer had laid his victim on the bed, and washed the blood from her hands and face, and then drank himself stupidly drunk, and laid down at her feet, with two loaded rifles at his side, and fallen into a senseless slumber—His weapons were secured and himself seized and bound An inquest was then held on the body of the unfortunate woman, and a verdict of wilful murder returned by the coroner's jury. The body of the deceased was buried in the grave yard at Dardanelle, attended by a large concourse of the inhabitants of the surrounding country. The murderer himself followed the corpse, manacled and guarded; and so hardened did he appear that when the coffin was opened at the grave, and he took a last look at the work of his hands, amid the screams of his bereaved children, he did not even shed a tear in testimony of remorse for his villainy.

Our correspondents do not state any probable cause of offence given by the wife to provoke her murder. It was probably caused by a too liberal use of whiskey, that curse of the country.

Brown and his wife were both from the neighborhood of Concord, North Carolina, and were the father and mother of five children, the eldest 14 and the youngest 2 years old, and she was pregnant at the time of the murder.

Sale of Cherokee Lands.—We are authorized by the Commissioners to state, that the following kind of money will be received in payment for the Cherokee Lands to be sold, under authority of Act of the Assembly, on the first Monday of September next, at Franklin, in Macon County, viz: The notes of the Banks of this State, those of South Carolina, payable at Charleston and Cheraw; and those of Georgia, payable at Augusta and Savannah; the notes of the Bank of Virginia; U. S. Bank notes; Treasury notes; and Gold and Silver.—*Raleigh Register.*

PARTY DEFINITIONS.

Abolitionist.—An owner of a hundred slaves, residing in a slave holding State, viz: HENRY CLAY.

Anti Abolitionist—A resident of a State where slavery is prohibited—a man who endeavored to exclude Missouri from the Union, *because she tolerated slavery*, viz: MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Federalist.—A supporter of the measures of Washington, Jefferson, and Madison—an advocate for an economical administration of the Government, and a limitation of Executive power.

Democratic Republican.—A supporter of an extravagant Administration, seeking to inflict on the country a national debt of twenty millions per annum, by the issue of Government shin plasters—a man who shouts "*Gold for the Government, Rags for the People.*"—*Raleigh Register.*

The Harrisburg Intelligencer, speaking of the late mob in Philadelphia, exclaims—"*Each smouldering brick bat of Pennsylvania Hall will walk forth an abolitionist.*" We advise the said brick bats not to travel in this direction.—*Louisville Journal.*

A great Convention of the young Whigs of the State of New York has been recently held at Utica, in that State, of which Peter B. Porter, Junior, was chosen President, with eight Vice Presidents, and a number of Secretaries. More than twelve hundred Delegates were present, representing all the counties in the State but four. The Proceedings were spirited and patriotic. In regard to the Presidential question, and the election of Governor in their own State, they came to the following resolution, indicating a course on their part coincident with that which we lately took the liberty to recommend to the Whigs generally, old as well as young:

Nat. Intelligencer.

"*Resolved*, as the sense of this Convention, That the time has not yet arrived, in which it is necessary or proper to express, in public assemblies, any preference for individuals as candidates for the chief office in our State or National Government, inasmuch as these great questions are now in the progress of calm and unbiassed discussion among the People, who will, without doubt, at the proper period, through their delegated agents chosen for the purpose, signify their wishes on this subject."

The New York Courier and Enquirer was issued on Monday last on an enlarged sheet, with new type, and was printed by the steam press *Great Western*, which is capable of throwing off six thousand copies in one hour. The Courier is now the largest daily newspaper not only in the United States but in the world, and has a more extensive circulation and patronage than any paper in this country.

The Globe abuses Mr. Bond as the "Bank Attorney." Many plain, unsophisticated people are curious to know whether Mr. Bond was the attorney in the celebrated case, U. S. Bank vs. Blair, in which the latter was allowed to pay off twenty thousand dollars with two hundred? If so, Mr. Bond must prosecute better next time.

Richmond Whig.

Maryland.—The Grain Crop.—A friend just returned from a visit to the Eastern shore assures us that he has never seen the crops so fine in that section as at the present harvest. The wheat is generally in, and the quality and quantity far exceed the usual yield. As a proof, he states that the produce of the farm of Edward Lloyd, Esq. on Wye river, it is supposed will amount to 18 000 bushels wheat and 6,000 bushels corn, and that of James Lloyd, Esq. to about 10,000 bushels wheat, with a proportionate quantity of corn—a larger yield by several thousand bushels than has ever come from the same land. Who will think of hard times with such prospects before us? He noticed, as a curiosity, a machine in operation on the farm of one of the best agriculturists in Talbot county, which cuts the grain as fast as ten men could bind—doing the work of ten "cradles" as close and clear as if reapers had passed over the field. We should call this rapid work.

Sun.

How to Enjoy a Clean Shirt.—Gillman, in his life of Coleridge, says:—"I have heard Coleridge relate the following anecdote of his father: The old gentleman had to take a short journey on some professional business, which would detain him from home for three or four days; his good wife, in her care and watchfulness, had packed a few things in a small trunk, and gave them in charge to her husband, with strong injunctions that he was to put on a clean shirt every day. On his return home, his wife went to search for his linen, when to her dismay, it was not in the trunk.—A closer search, however, discovered that the vicar had strictly obeyed injunctions, and had put on daily a clean shirt, but had forgotten to remove the one underneath."

TO MAKE A BRILLIANT STUCCO.—*White Wash for all buildings inside or out.*—Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slacked. Add one fourth pound whiting or burnt alum pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar; three quarts of rice flour made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of cleanest glue dissolved as cabinet makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside. This will be as brilliant as Plaster Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Western Editors.—An editor of a country paper thus humorously bids farewell to his readers:

"The sheriff is waiting for us in the next room, so we have no opportunity to be pathetic. Major Nabem says we are wanted and must go. Delinquent subscribers, you have much to answer for. Heaven may forgive you, but I never can. D. I. O."

MARRIED,

In this county, on Wednesday evening the 11th inst., by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr WILLIAM WILLIAMS to Miss SARAH ANN McKELLAR, eldest daughter of Col. Peter McKellar, all of this county

DIED,

At the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth McRae, in Montgomery county, on the 7th instant, Miss MARY McRAE, daughter of Finley McRae, deceased, late of said county.

Miss McRae has been taken off in her youth, and in the midst of her usefulness, from the society of her numerous friends and acquaintances, to whom she was endeared by her many virtues, and for her amiable and pious deportment.

She had been for several years previous to her death an acceptable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conforming her life to the doctrines and precepts of the Gospel; and while suffering under the influence of the lingering disease of which she died, she was cheered with the happy and saving influence of the religion she professed, and of the prospect of a glorious immortality which awaited her dissolution

Communicated.

In Moore county, on the 12th instant, JOHN SHAMBURGER, Esq., in the 70th year of his age

In Columbus county, on the 20th instant, Mr. RANALD McMILLAN, in the 59th year of his age,—leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their irreparable loss In his death, his family has lost a kind and indulgent parent, and society a useful member.—*Communicated.*

In Richmond, on the night of July 13, Mrs. SARAH STONE, relict of the late Governor Stone, of Raleigh, North Carolina, on the way to visit her friends in the City of Washington. She was taken sick here, and terminated the life of an exemplary Christian, with the Christian's comfort and assurance in death.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 25

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2¾ a $3
Corn,	80 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 5
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 8¾	Wheat, new	$1 25
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	48
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Female Seminary.

THE Academic year closed on the 20th instant, and will commence again on the 15th of October next. It will be thoroughly organized, and a full course of instruction furnished in every department.

The following summary will show the studies of the School for the past year:—

Whole number,	80
In Latin,	35
Greek,	7
French,	10
Music,	14
Drawing and Painting,	12
Geometry,	37
Natural Philosophy,	20
Chemistry,	25
Rhetoric,	34
English Grammar,	65
History,	20
Arithmetic,	70
Geography,	20

Reading, Spelling and Writing—the whole.
Composition—all of suitable age.

The Principal will receive applications for Female Teachers, and offers his agency to furnish them either from his own Seminary or from the North. He would also be glad to aid in their course of education, young ladies who are preparing to teach.

R. W. BAILEY.

Fayetteville, July 24. 3tf

FURNITURE at Auction.

TO-MORROW, at 12 M. I will offer for sale,
1 Secretary,
1 Sofa,
1 set Dining Tables,
1 Work Table,
2 Looking Glasses,
1 Bedstead,
12 Cane bottom Chairs, &c. &c.

TERMS—Cash on delivery.

A. KIMBALL, Auct'r.

July 25, 1838

A good Job—A new Jail for Darlington, S. C.

PROPOSALS, sealed and directed to the Subscriber, at Darlington Court House, S. C., will be received from this time to the 1st of September next, for building a JAIL at this place, at which time the Board of Commissioners will meet, open the seals, and award the Job to him who may offer proposals most advantageous to the public. The Contractor will be required to give bond with ample security, for the faithful fulfilment of his contract, upon which a Draft on the Treasurer of the Lower Division of the State will be given for a portion of the money in advance.

Reference to be made for specifications to the Subscriber.

E. W. CHARLES,
Clerk Board Com. P. B. D. D.

Darlington C. H. (S. C.) July 3. 3tf

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

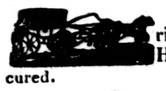
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

LEONAX CASTLE.

ROCKINGHAM MINERAL SPRINGS, situated in Rockingham County, North Carolina, (directly on Messrs. Peck, Wellford & Co's Piedmont Stage Line from Washington City to Milledgeville, Georgia,) a handsome, high and healthy situation.

This Mineral water was analyzed by Professor Olmstead, (impregnated with Sulphur, Corbonate of Iron, and Magnesia,) a solution of excellent Mineral water,—a good Panacea for the sick as well as those in health, operating as a gentle Cathartic, a fine Tonic, Diuretic, &c.—strengthening the stomach, organizing the powers of digestion, excellent for Debility, Dyspeptic, Dropsical, Liver and Eruptive affections, &c.;—increasing appetite, invigorating the whole system to healthy action. The Proprietor could give a long catalogue of male and female diseases which have been cured by the medical virtue of this water, and he can with confidence appeal to medical intelligence, who, if consulted, would recommend the use of this Mineral water. There is also attached to the Establishment a strong Carbonate of Iron Spring, and a strong Sulphur Spring close by.

The Proprietor imforms his friends that he has purchased this Establishment. He has made improvements and shall continue to do so for the accommodation of visiters. He feels under obligations to those that have patronized the Establishment heretofore, and informs those that may call on him the approaching Summer, that he will furnish good accommodations. He has employed Mr. Winkler, a good performer on the Piano Forte, to teach a Private School in his family, who is a good teacher. He will give young ladies private lessons in music.

JNO. I. WRIGHT.

June 12, 1838. 1100-4w

Advertisement.

THE impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on collecting expeditions, and the impossibility of longer doing without the large amount due me for six years of labor, have determined me to sell the establishment at the end of the present year. The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and on the increase*, and the job printing and advertising good for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I would not willingly let it go into any other service. An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSA PARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, } 86tf.
March, 1838. }

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
200 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

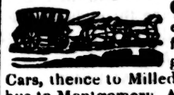
NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th. 1836. 91 1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq. dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound

C. P MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE.

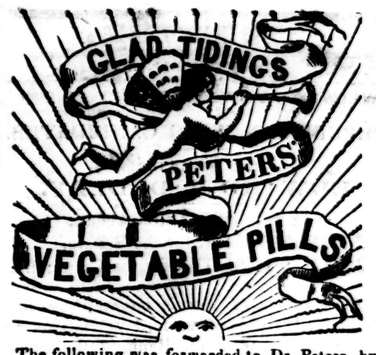
February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used — Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wondertul cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N C. Nov 11, 1837

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H B. WILLIAMS, P. M.
Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c, which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health

I myself am troubled with Head ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do every thing I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb 4, 1837

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good, but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found to almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this; and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Ageney.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure a share of public patronage

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P Stark, North & Stark, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos Baker, Young & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, Fayetteville.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown Lime,
50 kegs fine and common WHITE ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; Pickwick; Book of the United States; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Never Despair; American Almanac; Home of a Southern Matron: The Love Token Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; kins on the Romish Church; The Christian Father at Home; Burr. complete. Together with a variety Books, just received by

January 24. E. J. H

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated ders in this country, having made ments with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlor of superior finish and tones. Orders information given by

JAMES

N B. They will warrant their Bells, any fail to give satisfaction, they may ed for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same they can be furnished by sending their orders me at this place. We *warrant* the stones *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Sept 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Family Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6. 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage Where Lumber ordered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made Fair advances made when wished.

O G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N C. Oct 25, 1837.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE much used, hung on Sea Springs, and low. Apply at this Office.

March 27.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and vagrant, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailor.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expired by its own limitation. E W WILKINGS, duly authorized to settle the accounts of the late concern, R C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Holland's Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Mrs Hemans; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library; Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Bury, Sketches, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Heart, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, by Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Man; Uncle Horace, by Mrs S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.

Missouri Harmony,

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Miss Gillett's Free and Easy Song Book; Anecdote Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hymn Book; Biblical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi; Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lecon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Companion; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING Expeditiously executed at this Office.